

New Advertising Rates.

The following prices of advertising have been agreed upon by the publishers of papers in New Philadelphia, to take effect from and after January 1, 1863:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion..... \$ 1.00
 One square (10 lines) each subsequent insertion..... 50
 One square (10 lines) three months..... 3.00
 do do six months..... 5.00
 do do twelve months..... 8.00
 Two squares, three months..... 12.00
 do six months..... 18.00
 do twelve months..... 24.00
 Three squares, three months..... 18.00
 do six months..... 27.00
 do twelve months..... 36.00
 Professional cards, one year..... 5.00
 Divorce notices, not exceeding 24 lines, always to be secured or paid in advance..... 2.00
 Each additional ten lines..... 2.00
 Attachment notices..... 2.00
 Administrator's or Executor's notices..... 2.00
 Business notices, in local column, ten lines or less..... 1.00
 Tabular advertisements will be charged at double price.
 Announcement of marriages and deaths free.

C. E. MITCHELL,
 F. PATRICK,
 V. F. WILSON.

County Officers.

Auditor—BENJAMIN F. HELWIG.
 Treasurer—HENRY ANDERMAN.
 Clerk—JOHN LAUGHER.
 Probate Judge—OLIVER P. TAYLOR.
 Sheriff—PHILIP GETEMAN.
 Recorder—ABRAHAM INSLY.
 Prosecuting Attorney—D. W. STAMBAUGH.
 Surveyor—ISAAC ANGEI.
 Commissioners—JACOB HOUK,
 SAMUEL SCHWEITZER,
 JOHN C. ZUTAVERN.

The Spring term of Court for Tuscarawas County commences next Tuesday.

Senator Ready's bill for the relief of soldiers' families, and which he engineered through the Senate in four days, was to become a law yesterday.

Hon. John W. Okey is named in the Statesman as a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for Supreme Judge. The people here know him, and will go him.

Down on the Rappahannock the Yankee soldiers are exchanging runaway negroes with the rebels for sheep—even up. That is simply getting white wool for black tops.

It is stated that in Indiana the banks are throwing out the green backs. At Washington the green backs are trying to throw out the banks. Even the rags are tearing each other in civil war.

We have heard of the following promotions in the 51st Ohio: Lieut. John Sargent to be Captain, Peter Lowe to be 1st Lieut., and John Croxton and Charles Gentsch to be 2d Lieutenants.

Our fellow-citizen ISAAC ANGEI, has received the appointment of Engineer on the canals, his division being the Ohio canal from Hebron to Portsmouth, the Hoeking canal, Muskingum improvement, and Columbus feeder.

The Republicans in the Illinois Legislature got exasperated at the peace resolutions, and have threatened to break up the Legislature. After breaking up our Union, they cannot do much more harm by breaking up a Legislature.

A select committee of the Senate have reported in favor of establishing at Washington a bureau of emigration. Such a department is much needed now at Washington, and if the people's wishes were obeyed the whole concern would emigrate.

Last week petitions signed by 1,500 citizens of Harrison and adjoining counties, were presented by the Senator from this district, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit negroes from coming into Ohio. The Legislature has no such power.

A polished letter is being published from Secretary Seward to the American Minister at Paris, cautioning Johnny Crasps, John Bull and all other Johns from mixing up in our fight.—Seward is the only man of this Administration who exhibits a Statesman's intellect on paper.

An abolition General named Milroy, in Western Virginia, has threatened after the rebellion is put down to march into the North, and hang all the Democrats. If it had not been for the Democratic soldiers in his army, the rebels would have had and hung him long ago. He is an ungrateful dog.

General Rosecrans has sent a letter to the Ohio Legislature thinking that body for thanking him. He says he is opposed to "peace on any terms." So are the radicals of the Legislature, for the wives of the soldiers of Gen. Rosecrans have been crying for bread all winter, and it has so far refused them even a "piece."

Cassius M. Clay has thrown up his army commission of Major General, after drawing his pay, without serving a day, and is going back to Russia as American Minister. He made a speech in New York last fall proposing to put down the rebellion by hanging up the Democrats. Finding that to be a big contract, he has abandoned it in disgust, and will hereafter only hang on to his office. That's about the way with all of "such kind of fellows."

Senator Sherman's government money raising bill authorizes the making of one thousand millions dollars in notes and bonds, to be used as money.

The negro regiment bill of the House has been defeated in the Senate, where Sumner's bill for raising three hundred negro regiments is yet pending. The rebel Congress has passed a bill to sell all the negro soldiers they take prisoners. As soon as the darkies hear that in the North, good bye to them volunteering.

The report of Lieut. Col. McLean shows that the gallant 51st Ohio took a very active part in the big fight. They initiated the English soldiers at Waterloo, by laying on their bellies until the enemy came up—then rose and fired, but being overpowered had to retire, while the English at Waterloo drove the old Guard before them, and caused the downfall of Napoleon.

Looking over the Adjutant-General's report we find the following Tuscarawas officers in the 126th Ohio, now near Cumberland, Maryland: Company E, Capt. W. L. Dixon; " 1st Lieut. J. H. Benfer; " 2d " F. P. Williams. Company G, Capt. O. W. France; " 1st Lieut. A. J. Dingman; " 2d " S. B. Petree.

A bill is before the Legislature to refund to the givers, out of the public taxes, the extra bounties made up for the soldiers last fall. In one sense it would be right, for then those who refused to give towards the bounty fund would be taxed therefor. But in another view it would be wrong, for it would enable those to get their money back who only gave to escape the draft themselves.

Read the 2:40 speech of John Van Buren on our first page. He thinks the only way to end this war is for the Democracy to kick Lincoln's proclamation under the table, pay no attention to his insults, pass by his negro fooleries, never mind his usurpations, but go right straight on and whip the rebels into submission, and then take charge of the Government and right the wronged, by turning the wrong doers out of power.

Distressing Homicide in Holmes County.

We learn from the Holmes County Farmer of the 12th inst., that a most distressing homicide occurred about five miles from Millersburg, on the 7th inst., in which Mr. Daniel Macklin, a respectable citizen, lost his life. Mr. Macklin had had some altercation with a young man named Wm. Deets, at a wood-chopping, a short time since, and upon meeting again Macklin referred to it, and insulted Deets, by striking him in the face. The young man endeavored to avoid him, but Macklin continued to assault him until Deets eventually seized a whiplash from an old sled and struck him on the head. Again he insisted on being let alone, and retreated, but Macklin followed him up, whereupon Deets struck him the second time and felled him to the ground. Macklin arose, got into his sled with his wife and started home, saying that he felt sick. He gave his wife the lines and endeavored to speak to her but could not, and in a few minutes became insensible, fell into a stupor, and so remained until he died, about twelve hours after the fight.—Macklin was an uncle to young Deets.

A Farmer Murdered by a Deserter for Money.

On Saturday last a farmer living near Dayton, Ohio, named George Lindemuth, took a load of tobacco to Dayton and sold it for \$949. He deposited \$900 in bank, and then got in Company with a deserter named John W. Dobbins, and was found Sunday morning with his throat cut. The police caught the murderer at Cincinnati on Monday, who confessed the murder, as follows:

Dobbins says that he, being a deserter and short of funds, concluded upon robbing the farmer, and accordingly commenced laying his plans to effect that object. He remained in company with Lindemuth, and left him in a saloon drinking with some friends, while he (Dobbins) went in search of a lantern, which he stole from a mill near by. After trimming the lamp in a store adjoining the saloon, he called Lindemuth out and requested him (then 11 o'clock) to go with him to the house of a friend, three or four squares distant. The unsuspecting farmer consented, and the two went to the bank of the Miami river, when the farmer said to Dobbins, "You have brought me here to rob me." Dobbins drew his instrument of death, a large Bowie-knife, and cut the farmer across the neck, knocking him to the ground.

Affrighted at the splash of blood all over his person, Dobbins dropped the lantern and ran away, but returned in about half an hour and found his victim dead. He then robbed him of \$48 and a watch, and fled, leaving the lantern by the side of the dead body. Dobbins then went to a barber shop and requested permission to wash the blood from off his hands, remarking that he had been in a fight. From there he went to the depot, and the train being one hour and a half behind time, he appeared greatly agitated and uneasy.—When the train arrived he boarded it and came to Cincinnati. During Sunday he loitered around the city, and on Sunday evening went to the Pearl Street Station House and slept all night. On

Monday he went to the Railroad House, where he was arrested. He claims to have been under the influence of liquor, and says that he has a wife at Mountville, Va. On his person was found several letters addressed to John W. Dobbins, and on his shirt sleeves a considerable quantity of blood. He appears entirely reckless as to his fate. His words were, "I murdered the man for his money; it can't be helped, and they may hang me and be damned." The body of Lindemuth was found early Sunday morning. Dobbins was taken to Dayton on the eleven o'clock train last night, in charge of Policeman Hanselman and the Dayton officers.

Official Report of the 51st Regiment After the Battle of Murfreesboro.

HEAD-QUARTERS 51ST REGT. O. V. I., Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 5th, 1863.

Col. Stanley Mathews, Com'g 3d Brig., 3d Division, Left Wing.

COLONEL.—I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 51st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in front of Murfreesboro, during the late engagement. On our arrival at Stone River on Monday evening, December 29th, 1862, my regiment was ordered on picket duty, to take post to the left of the pickets of Gen. Wood's Division, where we remained until Wednesday morning, December 31st, when we received orders to rejoin our Brigade, which was then en route for the purpose of crossing Stone River. After we had crossed over, the 51st was assigned to its position in the center of the first line of battle, the 8th Kentucky Infantry on our right, and the 35th Indiana Infantry on our left. We had not been in line of battle over half an hour, when I received orders to recross the river, and take position opposite the Ford, where we remained until 1 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy's cavalry with two pieces of artillery, made a dash at our hospital wagons which had not yet recrossed, thereupon the 51st was ordered to change position some forty paces to the rear, in order to open the way for one of our batteries to open fire upon the enemy, we remained in that position until 3 o'clock, P. M. The enemy's shot commenced falling among us, and we were again ordered to change our position about one hundred yards to the rear, and out of range of the enemy's battery, where we remained during the night.

On Thursday morning, January 1st, at 5:30 o'clock, I received orders from Colonel Samuel Beatty, then commanding the 3d Division, to take the 51st Ohio, and throw it across Stone River, immediately, then to deploy four companies as skirmishers, holding the remaining six companies as a reserve, adding at the same time "move your regiment forward" and he would throw additional forces to support me, and if possible, to accomplish this before it was clearly light, which was done. Our line of skirmishers, had not advanced far before a spirited fire was opened between them and the enemy's line of skirmishers, in a few minutes I received orders "to halt the line of skirmishers, and not bring on an engagement," which I did. The six companies of reserve, were then ordered to take position on an eminence, on the right of the first line of battle, my right resting near Stone River, while the 8th Kentucky, and 35th Indiana, formed on our left; we immediately discovered a battery of the enemy, about twelve hundred yards in front, which I reported to Col. Beatty, who sent a battery to the front, posting two pieces to my right, and four pieces to the left of the first line. Our battery then opened fire on the enemy, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, who were posted in the edge of the woods, in front of us, the enemy feebly applying with their artillery; their Sharpshooters at the same time keeping up a brisk fire on our line of skirmishers all day—thus passed Thursday! In the evening the four companies that were skirmishing were relieved and formed with the regiment, where we lay that night on our arms.

On Friday morning at day break, the enemy's sharpshooters opened on us with increased vigor. Two companies of the 51st were then sent to relieve the front line of skirmishers. At about 12 o'clock, M., the enemy changed the position of their battery to the left of our front, and opened a heavy fire on us, at this elevated point, and having got the range of the two pieces of artillery posted where we were stationed, our pieces had to be withdrawn, a short distance to the rear. The enemy's line of skirmishers was then strengthened, and drove our skirmishers back a short distance, and gained possession of some buildings, which our skirmishers were unable to hold, our line then rallied, drove the enemy from the buildings, who set them on fire before leaving them. Between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M., we could distinctly see in the distance, large bodies of infantry forming in our front, and moving to our left, accompanied by artillery and cavalry. I immediately notified the proper officers of the movements of the enemy. Soon thereafter we saw large bodies of infantry forming in our front, in line of battle, and moving toward us, they advanced to within between six and eight hundred yards of our front, and halted, commenced throwing down a line of fence, running parallel to our line, I immediately directed Adjutant Nicholas to report the fact, and he informed Major Sterling of the enemy's movements, as well as the Brigade and Division commanders, that the enemy were in the act of attacking us. The enemy's artillery was playing on us up to this time, when it ceased, and their line of battle immediately advanced, their center moving steadily, while their left was thrown around to Stone River. After advancing in this manner, to within two hundred yards of our front, they set up a most hideous yell, and charged upon us in two lines of battle, closed in mass, while their skirmishers rallied to their left.—At this period, the eight companies of the 51st were lying down with bayonets fixed, being partially protected by a depression of the ground, the two companies of skirmishers still disputing the

advance of the enemy's left, which was in advance of their center, and moving more rapidly in order to get between us and the river, to outflank us. When their line arrived within sixty yards of our front, so that we could plainly see their breasts, I gave the command to rise and fire, which was done, the enemy at the same time opening a terrific fire upon us, their front line using revolving rifles, kept up a continuous fire, and advancing, being pressed heavily, and our right forced back, and outflanked, the artillery having been withdrawn previous to the charge we were compelled to fall back, and cross the river where I rallied portions of the regiment under cover of our artillery, then recrossed the river, and advanced with our colors, and assisted in driving the enemy beyond our first position, capturing one piece of artillery, belonging to the "Washington Battery," our colors being the first to wave over the gun. It being dark, and the enemy driven from the field, we were ordered to seek quarters for the night. The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in the regiment, during the engagement.

Killed, 24; Wounded, 132; Missing, 44; Total, 190.

The following is a list of those especially noted for gallantry:

Sergeant Thomas Rodgers, (color bearer).
 Sergeant William Barnes, Co. H.
 Privates Jesse T. Beecher, Co. A.
 " M. Morgan, John G. Fox and John Hilliker, Co. F.
 " Nathan A. Carpenter, Co. I.

Great praise is due, both officers and soldiers, for the manner with which they sustained the first charge of the enemy, and although compelled to fall back, being pressed by superior numbers, still greater praise is due them for rallying with the advance and assisting to drive the enemy from the field.

All honor to the fallen brave and while we deeply sympathize with their relatives and friends, yet it is a consolation to know that they fell while gallantly striving to uphold their country's banner and her cause, in this her most trying hour.

I am, Colonel, your obt. Serv't.

R. W. McCLELLAN,

Lt. Col., Comd'g 51st Regt., O. V. I.

NOTE.—Since the date of the above report, 16 of the wounded have died, making in all 40 deaths, 33 are known to have been captured on the field by the enemy, and 11 are still unaccounted for.

Feelings of Officers and Privates.

I notice that a great ado is being made by the Abolition journals over resolutions passed by certain officers of the Indiana and Illinois regiments against the Democrats, because of their advocacy of peace. I understand all about that. These officers want promotion. They want the war to continue. But that is not the condition of the privates. They want the war stopped. They would, if they dared, give their voice for stopping the war. They are not allowed to express opinions disagreeable to the wishes of their officers, who, in most instances, treat them like dogs. The officers may threaten as much as they please about what they will do when they get home. Once home, they can't control their troops, who will feel more like shooting them than the citizens.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Old Abe may be 'honest,' but we hope for more from his imbecility than from his honesty. He is too imbecile to be consistent and vigorous in the wicked course he has marked out.—Guernsey Jeffersonian.

It now turns out that this war, instead of being waged for the benefit of 'Uncle Sam,' as was at first supposed, is waged for the benefit of 'Uncle Tom.'—Id.

The Administration is urging too leading measures through Congress, one to recruit Negro volunteers, the other to draft White men. Who will dare to claim hereafter that a White man is as good as a Negro!—Id.

The "Union Caucus" at Frankfort, Ky., "bust up" without making nominations for Governor and Lt. Governor.—Abraham's Proclamation don't produce harmony down there.

GEN. PHELPS, of Ship Island Abolition-proclamation-notoriety, has been appointed back to outrank nearly all the Major-Generals in the service.

REBEL correspondence from Fredericksburg, states that the Yankee army is likely to be annihilated any time by a sudden dash of the rebels.

DESETERS state that Jackson is in command opposite Fredericksburg, Lee having gone toward Charleston.

Or military movements near New Orleans, nothing can be published. Gen. Banks is still busy planning.

After the battle of Perryville, when a squad of soldiers were caring for the dead and wounded, they came upon the body of a man, apparently a rebel, about which there was not the least sign of recognition. "Do you know him?" asked half a dozen voices, as a member of the tenth Ohio arose from searching the body.

"Know him?" replied the Emerald, "I tell you, boys, he's a gentleman, at all events, for there's a bottle in his coat pocket!"

Popkins suggests that if the price of white paper goes up much higher, and the reputation of ship-shatters descends much lower, it will not be long before more can be made out of a bill by bleaching it white, and selling it for paper, than by attempting to pass it.—Popkins is severe on our currency, but he may be right.

MILTON, STARK CO., O., Aug. 6.

DR. C. W. ROBACK.—Sic: Being afflicted for some ten years, with that awful disease, Inflammation Rheumatism, and various other ailments, after all other medical aid had failed, I was perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Pills. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending your medicines to the public for such diseases. Yours, respectfully, Mrs. BARBARA FREED.

See advertisement in another column.

General Pope will be in St. Louis this week, and it is rumored that he is to take command of the expedition against Vicksburg.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dr. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisement of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are best known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—Courier, Princeton, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. DELLENBAUGH, of Cleveland, will be in attendance as follows:
 New Philadelphia, Exchange Hotel, Feb. 24th
 Ft. Washington, Carr House, " 25th
 New Comerstown, Hotel, " 26th

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing May 5th, 1863.
 Train leaves New Philadelphia as follows:
 8:00 A. M.; arrives at Bayard 11:15 A. M.;
 Cleveland 6:30 P. M.; Pittsburgh 3:25 P. M.
 Leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M.; Cleveland at 9:25 A. M.; Bayard at 4:30 P. M.; arrives at New Philadelphia at 7:35 P. M.
 J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't,
 F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Dr. Hazlett's Cough Syrup!

The Best Medicine for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough and Consumption. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Large bottles hold two and a half times as much as the small ones.

Col. Hodge, of Bolivar, O., says, (June, '61), "Dr. Hazlett's Cough Syrup, obtained of you two years since, acted like a charm, it relieved me immediately. I have never used anything equal to it."

Mr. Joseph Painter, of Pike Township, Stark Co., O., says, (Jan., 1861), "We use Dr. Hazlett's Cough Syrup for Whooping Cough. We never had a better medicine in the house."

Mr. Peter McKinney, of Sparta, O., has for years been afflicted with asthma. He says (June, 1861), "Dr. Hazlett's Cough Syrup has relieved me more than anything else."

Mr. Theodore Noble, of Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly proprietor of the Philadelphia Mills, says, "Dr. Hazlett's Cough Syrup gave immediate relief to our little daughter. We were obliged to get up at midnight on account of her coughing and difficulty of breathing."

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.—Dr. F. D. McNeal, of Canal Dover, O., celebrated for his talents, learning and experience in the practice of medicine, used Dr. Hazlett's Cough Syrup during the last several winters of his life and spoke highly of the benefit derived from its use.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. W. JAMES will be at James Sewell's Hotel in Canal Dover every Monday. Those wishing to avail themselves of his professional services should call early. See small bills and references. [May 9, '62.]

MARKETS.

New Philadelphia Prices.

Corrected at the Mill Store, Feb. 19
 Flour.....\$5.50a6.00
 Buckwheat Flour 2.25
 Read wheat..... 1.25
 White wheat..... 1.35
 Rye..... 60
 Corn..... 62
 Oats..... 37
 Clover Seed..... 5.50
 Flax Seed..... 1.75
 Dried Peaches..... 2.25
 Dried Apples..... 1.25
 Potatoes..... 50
 Onions..... 37
 Timothy Seed 45lb.....\$1.50a2.00.

LOCAL NEWS.

Formidable Proposition to Relieve our Suffering Country!

TO be the better able to devote our undivided attention to our Country's cause, in this her hour of sorest trial, we have determined to close out our Stock of Goods, and wind up our affairs generally—thus our most heavily laden shelves will be cleared out, cheaper by far than the same Goods can be bought at the East by thirty per cent., to come and judge for themselves. We are determined that no purchaser shall leave us without taking just what he may want at his own price.—Come and inspect our

General Assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, IRON, &c.

ALL SORTS OF NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

All bought for Cash in the Eastern cities before the recent advance of from 25 to 50 per cent., and which we will sell at prices to correspond with rates before the rise. To all who are carrying on Tailoring we would say come and supply yourselves with all that may be needed in your line 25 per cent. cheaper than you can expect to buy at Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, or New York, for a year to come. All that stand in need of Winter Clothing will find our assortment of

WEARING APPAREL

to suit all sizes, tastes and conditions in price and quality and fashion. And lastly, let us say to all who know themselves indebted to us by Book Account, Due Bill, or otherwise, to call and settle and pay as our books must be closed by the first of April next without fail.

J. BERRY & CO.

New Phila., Feb. 14, 1863.

THE GLOBE:

The Official Paper of Congress.

THE Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published during the next session of Congress, to convene in this (Washington) city the first Monday in next December.

The Daily Globe will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates of the session, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, quarto form, each sheet containing sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, under a joint resolution of Congress passed the 6th of Aug., '52. The next session of Congress will, probably, be the most important one that ever met.

TERMS:

For one copy of The Daily Globe during the session, \$3 00

For one copy The Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session, 3 00

The Daily Globe may be taken for one or more months, at the rate of \$1 per month. Subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix must be for the entire session.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it. JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 21, 1862.

ILLUSTRATED

Scientific American,

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application. Messrs. MUNN & CO. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, and they refer to 20,000 patents for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability. Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:—To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the 1st of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Tuscarawas County, O., will sell, on the premises, on Friday, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., the building of a Bridge across the Ohio Canal about three miles North of New Comerstown, on the road leading from Port Washington to New Comerstown. Particulars made known day of sale.

JACOB HOUK, SAMUEL SCHWEITZER, JOHN C. ZUTAVERN, Commissioners.

New Phila., Jan. 20, 1863. 8w.

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JACOB HOUK, SAMUEL SCHWEITZER, JOHN C. ZUTAVERN, Commissioners.

New Phila., Jan. 20, 1863. 8w.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

KARL BAUM, No. 1, Center Block, New Philadelphia, O., Manufacturer of First and Common CIGARS. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers.